

SERVE NOTE

VOLUME XV—NO. 3

JULY—SEPT 1980

AMERICA

The Bag Pucker



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
PAPER MONEY COLLECTORS OF MICHIGAN

SERIES 1980

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THE RAG PICKER

Official Publication of the Paper Money Collectors of Michigan
VOLUME XV—NO. 3 JULY—SEPT 1980

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\$

ABOUT THE COVER

The Friedberg 1300
by Mart Delger, PMCM 1551

The F1300 is the rarest variety of the third issue Twenty-Five cent notes of United States Fractional Currency. It is made of heavy fiber paper, giving it a much duller appearance than the non-fiber notes.

The main difference, however, is the solid bronze surcharges on the obverse, not merely an outlined surcharge (ornamental design). It is similar to the F1299, the only difference being the position letter "a" on the obverse.

They were printed in sheets of 12 with the four notes in the left column having the letter "a" on the lower left corner. The reverse has the surcharge M-2-6-5 which is also included on the other three varieties of fiber Twenty-Five cent notes.

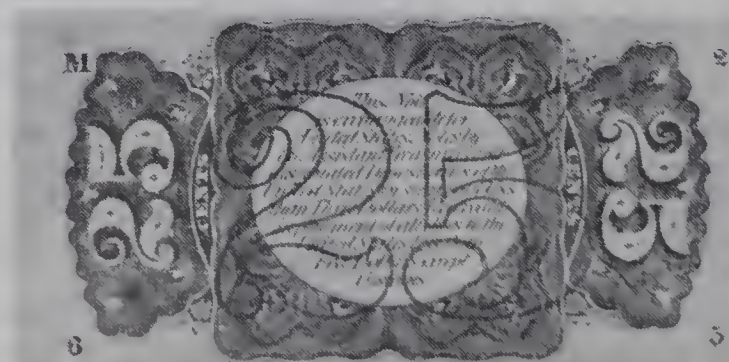
There is no real certainty as to the exact number of the F1300 available, but it is believed to be around 25 in all grades.

I feel very fortunate to own the F1300 pictured, which is choice uncirculated.

A great deal of information is not available on this very rare note. The reason, however, for these fiber notes, as is true of the many varieties of fractional currency, was the constant combatting of the counterfeit notes that appeared.

Milton Friedberg, in his book **Encyclopedia of United States Fractional and Postage Currency**, describes it as follows:

3R25.3a Series: Regular. Obverse: Sheet position indicator: "a," black, bronze. Surcharge: solid disk. Reverse: Green, brown surcharge: large double lines: "25," M-2-6-5. Paper: thick coarse fiber. Rarity-6. Special Notes: Very rare in uncirculated condition.



THE CIVIL WAR AND IT'S CONFEDERATE PAPER MONEY

By Randy Streeter, PMCM #36

The conflict between the American Union and the eleven Southern States which seceded to form the Confederate States of America was a turning point in the history of the United States. The precise nature of the Civil War remains a subject of disagreement and debate.

The Civil War has been called many things. Historians have coined a number of other designations, such as "War for Southern Independence," "Brother's War," "American Illad," and "Second American Revolution." The term Civil War still remains the most appropriate because of sense as well as usage.

The war's basic causes continue to be controversial. In 1788 South Carolina claimed to be an independent republic, but did not expect to continue alone. By February 1, 1861, six states had followed the cause of South Carolina; Missississippi, Florida, Texas, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana. Delegates gathered from the seceded states in Montgomery, Alabama to organize a new government. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen President and Alexander Stephens of Georgia, Vice-President. President Davis was authorized to raise an army of one hundred thousand men, and secure a loan of fifteen million dollars.

Abraham Lincoln was sworn into the presidency of the United States on March 4, 1861, and a serious situation confronted him. A rival government in the South had been in operation for a month.

The firing on Fort Sumpter in Charleston Harbor opened the war between the States. P.G.T. Beauregard, acting under the instructions from the Confederate government in Montgomery, demanded Major Robert Anderson's surrender of Fort Sumpter. Anderson refused, and the Confederate guns opened fire on the Fort early in the morning of April 12, 1861. Anderson surrendered two days later.

The first battle of Bull Run was won by the Confederate States; the battle was a standstill, both armies exhausted by ten hours of fighting. Just when the Union thought they had won the battle, fresh Confederate troops were brought in and they defeated the Union Army the next day.

The first Confederate offensive was at Sharpsburg, near Antietam Creek. Lee crossed the Potomac on September 4, with fifty-five thousand men. They were met by McClellan with eighty-five thousand men, and fought all day and the battle swayed back and forth. By nightfall Lee had suffered too severely to continue his invasion. On the 19th he led his army back across the Potomac. He had checked Lee in the "bloodiest battle of the war."

There are five major reasons why the South lost the war. (1)She had failed to win Maryland, or to gain ground lost in the West. (2)Her hopes of recognition by France or England were fast fading. (3) The blockade of the ports were depriving her of the food, munitions, and railroad equipment necessary for success. (4)There was serious political opposition to the President — Jefferson Davis. (5)She was unable to raise by taxation or loans more than a fraction of the cash needed to meet the current expenses of the war. In fact she had already resorted to the printing of hundreds of millions of dollars of

paper money. This declined in value until it took a thousand dollars to buy a barrel of flour and four hundred dollars to buy a pair of shoes.

The South's leaders well knew the dangers of inflation, and did not originally intend unlimited issues of paper money. The paper money was to be backed by cotton. The South produced over four million bales of cotton of which three-fourths was export — over half went to England. Keeping the proceeds from the portion of the cotton loaned to it by the planters was expected to provide ample money for the government to the tune of about one hundred million dollars a year. Unfortunately, England had put in a good supply of cotton and the United States blockaded the Confederacy.

There were seven issues of Confederate Paper Money. The first issue was authorized by the Act of March 9, 1861, and the first notes of \$50 to \$1000 were dated from Montgomery, Alabama. This issue was printed and engraved by the National Bank Note Company in New York. Because the South lacked skilled engravers, they arranged to have the notes printed in the North and smuggled into the South. These notes had the signatures of Alexander B. Clitherall as Register, and E.C. Elmore as Treasurer of the Confederacy. After the Confederate capitol was moved from Montgomery to Richmond, Virginia another printing was made bearing the signatures of Robert Tyler as Register, and E.C. Elmore as Treasurer.

In July of 1861 a second issue was authorized. The Act of July 24, 1861 authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint clerks to assist in signing the notes as the quantity was too great for two men alone.

The Third issue of notes was authorized under the Act of August 19, 1861. With this issue, printers began removing their operations from Richmond to Columbia, South Carolina as they wanted to be safe from possible Norther capture of Richmond.

The Fourth issue was authorized by the Act of April 17, 1862.

The Fifth issue was authorized under the Act of October 13, 1862.

The Act of March 23, 1863, authorized the Sixth issue, and when this issue appeared the pressure of the war was being felt.

The Seventh issue was authorized under the Act of February 17, 1864, and was printed in unlimited quantities. All earlier notes were to be retired after being funded into bonds by certain dates after which any remaining notes were to be taxed out of existence. This was not too successfull as earlier issues were still found.

There are many types and varieties of the money issued by the Confederacy, and it is an interesting part of paper money collectiing.

An Eighth issue was authorized by Congress at its last meeting on March 18, 1865, but was vetoed by President Davis.

Much can be learned from collecting Confederate paper money, and at the present time many issues can be obtained at reasonable prices.

References:

- Our Country's History
- Confederate States Paper Money
- Collier's Encyclopedia

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE EXCHANGE LIST

Chairman: I.L. Gittleman, P.O. Box 164, Monroe, MI 48161

Your current exchange list finds names added to the following districts, D,E,J. We have one member that has asked to have his name removed, James J. Morris, Columbus, OH, listed under district D. Mr. Morris has served on exchange list since May of 1972, thanks Jim for your help.

Your exchange list is open to all members in good standing (dues MUST be paid) who would like to help their fellow members and themselves exchange current FRN's. If you would like to be listed to in this exchange list, drop me a note requesting application, at address listed above. DON'T WRITE TO OUR EDITOR. This only delays your request and makes additional work for him.

The following PMCM members will exchange current FRN's they have at face, plus stamped, self-addressed envelope.

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P.O. Box 330, Cambridge, MA 02138

Nick L. Imbriglio

P.O. Box 399, Oakhurst, NJ 07755

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ANACS PERSONNEL BIG HIT AT MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION IN KALAMAZOO

Charles A. Fenwick PMCM #1888

Over 2000 people were in attendance at the Michigan State Numismatic Society's 24th Annual Spring Convention and Coin Show in the Grand Ballroom of the Kalamazoo Center — Hilton Inn, April 19 and 20, 1980, in Kalamazoo, MI.

A Friday preconvention ANACS Counterfeit Detection Seminar was conducted by Ingrid Smith and Tom DeLorey. During the convention ANACS personnel had their own table with scopes, giving grading and authentication opinions. Ms. Smith and Mr. DeLorey had people lined up waiting for their opinions on all types of coins. On Saturday afternoon DeLorey conducted an educational forum on the Grading of Coins.

The Bourse of 80 dealers did a lively business. Gary Adkins of Village Coins and Stamps, Dearborn, MI conducted a 4 hour Numismatic Auction on Saturday afternoon. The top winners with Educational Exhibits were: Best of Show, won by Warren VanZandt of Battle Creek, MI and the Outstanding Paper Money Exhibit, won by Douglas Murray of Portage, MI. Jim Frans of Holland, MI was presented his MSNS Past Presidents Plague by President Florence Schook of Livonia, MI.

Other meetings and activities included the MSNS Board of Governors Meeting, meeting of the Paper Money Collectors of Michigan, Mich-Tams meeting, Young Numismatists Program, and Ladies Tour Luncheon.

The host clubs in charge of the Spring Convention were the Kalamazoo Numismatic Club and Paper Money Collectors of Michigan.

\$

WANTED: MILITARY PAYMENT CERTIFICATES (MPC's) OF THE FOLLOWING SERIES FOR THE COMPLETION OF MY STRICTLY CRISP UNCIRCULATED (CU) COLLECTION. Series #521 — \$5.00 (CU) \$10.00 (CU); Series #541 — \$5.00 (CU) \$10.00 (CU); Series #591 — \$5.00 (CU) \$10.00 (CU). Please indicate firm price expected when writing. Nick L. Imbriglio, P.O. Box 399, Oakhurst, NJ 07755.

THE 1980 INTERNATIONAL PAPER MONEY SHOW IN MEMPHIS



I. to r.: President Charles Fenwick, Vice-President Joe Newman, Secretary-Treasurer Yvonne Ryder, Vice-President and Editor Robert Ryder.



Some of the Members at the Memphis Meeting.

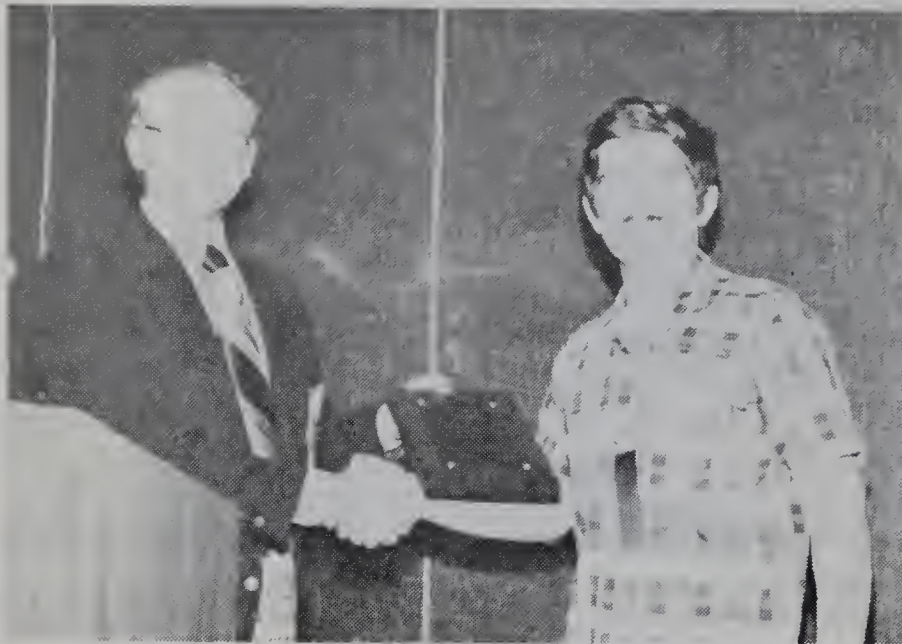
Members who attended the PMCM meeting at Memphis:

Chuck Fenwick	Joseph J. Newman	Doug Murray
Mart Delger	Joseph Mikolajzyk	Harold Langdon
John H. Morris Jr.	Gladys Moulton	Mike Spielmann
George Conrad	Tobert Thiel	Pete Matranga
Helen Sedo	Ruth Frans	Ralph Hinkle
Jim Frans	Sue Lee	Wm. J. Hover
Dr. Wallace G. Lee	Elmer J. Smith	Fred Reed
Greg McNeal	Robert Ryder	Paul G. Moulton
Joseph J. Newman	Yvonne Ryder	William F. Reulbach
Glen Jackson	Milan Alusis	Terry Welch
W.E. Anderson	James C. Ritchie	

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

The meeting was called to order at 1:00 by Pres. Chuck Fenwick.
There was an introduction of the officers who attended the meeting.
Mart Delger gave a very interesting slide program on Fractional Currency.
A door prize was donated by Grover Criswell and Helen Sedo won it.
The meeting was adjourned at 2:15.

THE 1980 MSNS SPRING SHOW IN KALAMAZOO



Doug Murray accepting PMCM's **Best of Show Award** from **Martin Delger** for his exhibit "First Known \$20 Silver Certificate Star Note."



PMCM members at the business meeting held at 11 A.M. Saturday.



Note searching at dealer Bob Kranz's "Toledo Coin Exchange" table.

Two cases of large size paper money were noticed at "Family Coins" table. (Jim Sorn & son Eric)



A good selection of large currency was evident at "Toledo Coin Exchange" table. (Bob Kranz)

Editor Robert Ryder and his wife, Yvonne, Secretary-Treasurer, at the PMCM Spring Meeting.



THE WILD-CAT BANKS

The wild-cat banking craze which seized Michigan people in 1837-8 was not a sudden outbreak of financial heresy, dishonesty and extravagance, but was merely one symptom of a disease which had been running its course for a number of years — the result of several different, but concurring causes. At an early period of its organization Michigan Territory had received a very black eye. As early as 1812, with a view of locating bounty lands for soldiers, the General Government caused a survey to be made from the Southern boundary of Michigan northward for a distance of fifty miles. the first report described the country as an unbroken series of tamarack swamps, bogs and sand barrens, with not more than one acre in a hundred, and probably not more than one in a thousand, fit for cultivation.

At a later date, November 30, 1815, Surveyor-General Tiffin wrote from the land office at Chillicothe, Ohio: "The surveyors who went to survey the military land in Michigan Territory have been obliged to suspend operations until the country shall become sufficiently frozen to bear man and beast." A fortnight later he wrote: "I am very anxious to hear from you since my representation went on. Subsequent accounts confirm the statements, and make the country worse, if possible, than I had represented it to be."

It turned out afterwards that some of the old French settlers were responsible for these reports. They lived by the fur trade, and were not too anxious to have the fur-bearing animals driven off by the cutting down of the forests, the settling of farms, the building up of villages. The fewer neighbors they had the better. Accordingly, when the surveyors came into the Territory, the settlers entertained them hospitably at River Raisen and Detroit, volunteered to serve as guides, and then took them into almost impassable marshes, through swamps and over sandy knolls, where such could be found, and sent them away a very bad impression of the capabilities of Michigan for settlement.

As a result of these misrepresentations the soldiers' bounty lands were located in Illinois and Missouri, and the tide of population swept around the Peninsula to settle in Northern Indiana and Territories further West, leaving untouched the fertile uplands, and beautiful oak-openings of Southern Michigan. The population of the Territory in 1810 was 4,762, and in 1820 it had only increased to 8,927.

The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 made a change for Michigan as well as for other portions of the West. The canal boats, connecting with steamers on the lakes, made travel easy and economical, and started a tide of emigration that rapidly swept westward for more than a decade. Detroit, as the terminus of the principal steamboat route from Buffalo, was the landing place of many of the emigrants, who swarmed over the Territory, which filled up so rapidly that the population increased from 31,639 in 1830, to 87,278 in 1834, and to 175,169 in 1837. The rapid increase in population, and the equally rapid taking up of lands, aroused a spirit of wild speculation, especially in real estate. It was not at all an uncommon thing for a speculator to hunt up a mill site or other supposedly good location for a village or city, purchase "an eighty," or a quarter section from

the Government, at \$1.25 an acre, make a plat showing the river and mill site, the water lots, a public square, a good location for a court house and other public buildings, for every paper city was to be a county seat. Then the plat was taken around to business men and advertised in the papers (a city lot, very likely, in payment for the ad), and lots went off at from five to fifteen dollars each. Many of the paper villages and cities, thus laid out and sold at that time, are swamps and farm lands to this day.

Mindful of the impetus which the Erie Canal had given to emigration, and the great benefits it had conferred on Central and Western New York, a craze for internal improvements, far beyond any possible needs of that time or the immediate future, seized upon the people. Common roads, plank roads, railroads and canals were planned in every direction. During the short period between the time the Constitution of 1835 was adopted, and the time when the State was formally admitted into the Union in 1837, laws were enacted for the laying out of sixty-six State roads. Eleven railroads and nine banks were chartered, and permission was given to construct thirteen dams upon navigable waters for manufacturing purposes. Two canals were also planned to extend across the State, together with some shorter ones. Aside from granting these private charters, the State, within a few years projected, on its own account, 596 miles of railroad, 233 miles of canal, and the improvement of five rivers, at a total cost, estimated by Governor Barry, at \$15,000,000.

Two of the Acts of the National Administration helped to foster the spirit of speculation. When President Jackson ordered the removal of the Government deposits from the United States Bank, and their distribution among the State institutions, Michigan banks received \$1,895,000, thus adding, for the time, to the ready money in the State available for speculative purposes. When the surplus revenue of the Government was divided among the States, Michigan's share was \$286,751.49. Though the State had not yet been admitted to the Union, it had a Legislature, which by act of July 22, 1836, accepted this share of the surplus. By the further Act of March 22, 1837, the amount was placed to the credit of the Internal Improvement Fund as a loan, to be returned to the State whenever the five million loan for such improvements should be successfully negotiated, or whenever required by the Legislature.

In a little over a year \$80,000 of the surplus was passed to the credit of the State, to be drawn out, according to law, to defray current expenses. A year later a second \$80,000 was drawn out for the same purpose, and nine months after that, \$100,000 more was credited to the general fund. The remaining \$26,751.49 continued to form part of the internal improvement fund. Of the use of these moneys Bourne says, in his "History of the Surplus Revenue of 1837:

"It is hard to see how the surplus was of any real benefit to Michigan. It only relieved the inhabitants momentarily from the burden of their own extravagance. Swept along in the tide of reckless speculation, which then carried everything before it, the people of Michigan had contracted a debt of \$5,340,000 before 1838, when the population was less than 200,000. There seems to be good reason to believe that the presence of the surplus stimulated rather than checked their prodigality, for it was affirmed early in

1839 that their appropriations, though reduced, far exceeded the means of the State. That Michigan's share of the surplus was largely wasted, to say nothing of its effects in creating extravagance, appears altogether probable from the words of contemporary writers. Like all the Western States, they planned a great many works, at such immense expense that all their resources were used up before anything was finished, and so very much was lost. When it is remembered that, with a population of only 175,169 in 1837, mostly farmers with little capital, in a new country, improvements were designed whose probable cost would equal \$15,000,000, some idea of the wildness of these undertakings may be obtained. When such methods of financiering prevailed, it would have been a wonder if the surplus fund had not been wasted like the most of the five million loan."

When the Legislature of 1837 met in Detroit there were already fifteen chartered banks in the State, with the right to an aggregate capital, if subscribed up to the limit, of \$7,000,000, and these had handled the large Government deposits, in addition to the funds that would naturally come to the State by reasons of its own trade. Still the cry was for more money. The chartered banks were too careful about their loans, and the security thereof, to suit the mood of the time, and the old catch phrases about "soulless corporations," "privileged classes," "manipulating money" under charters which "favored the few and robbed the many," began to be heard. Besides this, the applications for new charters were so numerous, that the easiest way out seemed to be to establish free banking by a general law. It was under these various influences, that the "Act to Organize and Regulate Banking Associations" was passed March 15, 1837, and amended December 30, in the same year. It contained more safeguards than one would have expected from the conditions under which it was enacted, and more than one would suppose from reading the account of what followed. The institutions that were incorporated under it cut so important a part in the financial history of the State as to make it worthwhile to summarize its provisions at some length.

Under this law any twelve persons, resident of the State, desirous of establishing a bank, were at liberty to meet, open books and subscribe to the capital stock of such bank. A majority of the subscribers authorized a call of meeting for choosing officers. At this meeting nine Directors were to be chosen by the stockholders, after all the preliminary provisions of the Act had been complied with, and the Directors were authorized to choose one of their number President. The stockholders were constituted a body corporate, subject to like general laws concerning their corporations. A majority of the Directors were to manage the affairs of the association. All the Directors were required to be residents of the State, and at least five of them residents of the County where the business of the association was to be transacted.

One-third part of the capital stock was required to be owned, subscribed, and to continue to be held by residents of the County where the business was to be transacted. Before the bank could commence operations the stockholders were required to execute bonds and mortgages upon unincumbered real estate within the State, which

was to be estimated at its true cash value by the Treasurer, Clerk, Associate Judges and Sheriff of the County, or a majority of them. They were also to take these bonds and mortgages in the name of the Auditor-General for the use of the State. These were to be held as collateral security for the final payment of all debts and liabilities of the association, and for the redemption of all its notes outstanding and in circulation, in case the liabilities of the Directors and of the stockholders, and the fund accruing in pursuance of the Act to create a fund for the benefit of the creditors of certain moneyed corporations, should be found insufficient for the payment of the same.

The banking capital of each association was to be not less than \$50,000, and not more than \$3,000, divided into shares of fifty dollars each. Before the bank could go into operation, the whole capital stock was required to be subscribed, and 30 per cent of each share paid in specie. Before an association commenced banking it was the duty of the Bank Commissioner to visit the banking house, count the specie, and make such examinations into its affairs and condition as would satisfy him that the requirements of the Act had been complied with in good faith; and, if he should be satisfied with regard to these facts, to make certificate of the same, and give public notice of it in the State paper, and in the County newspaper, and give a like certificate to the association.

The Directors, before entering upon the duties of office, were required to take and subscribe an oath or affirmation and they would, once at least every three months, examine fully into the condition and operations of the bank, and write in a book kept for the purpose a true statement of its condition, and subscribe their names to the same; and that they would faithfully perform all the duties of their offices, and faithfully report to the Bank Commissioner whenever they should discover any violation or abuse of privilege granted the association by the Act.

When the preliminary requisitions of the Act had been complied with by the President, Directors and stockholders they were to file a certificate in the office of the Secretary of State, stating the name, location, and amount of capital stock of the association, of which the Secretary of State was required to give public notice. The amount of bills and notes issued or put in circulation as money, or the amount of loans and discounts at any time was never to exceed two-and-a-half times the amount of its capital stock then paid in and actually possessed.

Provision was made for the appointment of three disinterested Bank Commissioners, whose duties were prescribed by law, and every association was prohibited from issuing any bill or note without the endorsement of a Bank Commissioner's name upon the back of the same, in his official capacity. Before he endorsed any bill or note, he was required to examine the vault of the banking association and ascertain the amount of specie then on hand, and administer an oath to a majority of the Directors to the effect that a certain amount named was on that day possessed in specie by the bank, and that it was the property of the bank, that it had been paid in by its stockholders toward the payment of their respective shares, or that the same had been received in legitimate business and not for any other purposes, and that it was intended to remain a part or whole of the capital of the association.

Continued Next Issue

NATIONAL CURRENCY DEPARTMENT

WANTED: Small size Nationals on any Tennessee Bank. Send condition and price.

Lawrence, Box 11262, Nashville, TN 37211.

WANTED: New York Nationals, Large & Small Size. Will purchase or trade my Nationals from about 40 other states. All letters are answered. Phone 516-333-4808 evenings.

Michael Robelin, Box 138, Commack, NY 11725.

WANTED: All 50 states, Large and Small. Send or write. All letters answered.

Ed's Currency, Box 7295, Louisville, KY 40207.

WANTED: New York state Nationals, Obsolete Bank Notes & Scrip- all types, sizes, & periods. Your want list requested also.

A. York, One Main Str., East Hampton, NY 11937.

TRADE: Colorado & Chicago area 1929 Nationals wanted. Have over 200 Nationals (Large & Small) to trade or will buy. Send for lists.

John Parker, Box 3004, Denver CO 80201.

WANTED: Large and Small New Jersey Nationals, please write with description and price. Phone 201-488-2138 evenings.

Robert W. Hearn, Box 233, Hackensack, NJ 07602.

WANTED: Patton, Pa. notes. Large size and 1929 Type II on #4857. Need all notes on #8233. Also want 1929 Pittsburgh, Pa. Nationals. Please write first.

David Patton, Box 368, Lemont, PA 16851.

WANTED: 1918 Federal Reserve Bank Note Stars: \$1 -1* & L*. \$2 - H*, \$5 - H*, \$10 - H*, \$20 - H*, \$50 - H*. 1929 Federal Reserve Bank Note Star: \$5 - H*.

Mike Crabb, Box 17871, Memphis, TN 38117.

It certainly is boring typing the same lists over and over again. I know it gets old reading them. Why don't those of you who have a few Nationals or FRBN's on hand that don't fit into your collections offer them for sale in this department. The six-line ad is free to members. Send copy to me by the first of each odd month.

Mike Crabb, Box 17871, Memphis, TN 38117.

\$

WW2 MILITARY CURRENCY. 1980 price list of WW2 military currency now available for mailing. 14 pages crammed full of U.S. Military Payment Certificates, Allied and Axis notes, Japanese Invasion Money, and a few interesting WW2 and Vietnam era items. Send \$1 for list which is refundable on first order to: EDWARD B. HOFFMAN, BOX 10791, Reno, NV 89510.

PROPAGANDA CURRENCY

The fascination of money has gripped man since the beginning. In addition to the actual value of coins of the realm, many other phases contribute to this to this age-old love affair. Collectors have different reasons for collecting various specialties. Some might cite scarcity, while others collect bargain items because of the historical lessons to be learned.

The field of psychological warfare and propaganda currency is one of great interest and fascination. This material is issued by a nation or group to attempt to influence or impose its will on another by means of the propaganda leaflets, newspapers, radio, posters and other forms of communication. When used in conjunction with force, psywar operations often seek to demoralize enemy troops and attempt to persuade surrender through the use of safe conduct passes.

Money, or items similar to money, have been used as an agent by various nations in their propaganda operations.

During the early years of World War II, Germany dropped facsimiles of British one pound notes over Egypt. The notes were dropped by the luftwaffe over Cairo and Alexandria sometime during 1942. On the back of these photo-reproduced items was found the following message written in Arabic: "This note was worth 20 shillings, but now not even a beggar would stoop to pick it up." The propaganda statement went on to say that the British pound was failing, due to inflationary conditions, and that the British empire would soon fade away just like the gold standard.

An item similar to this was dropped over the streets of Paris in October of 1943. This was a cleverly photo-reproduced imitation of an American one dollar bill. Although at first glance this counterfeit appeared to be a gift from the heavens, the note was in fact a long thin strip of paper that had been folded to approximate the dimensions of a genuine bank note. When the bill was opened up, vicious Nazi anti-semitic propaganda was revealed. The note contained the following message: "The minister of the United States treasury is the Jew, Morgenthau Junior, allied to the big Larks of international finance. All the Jewish symbols on this dollar: the eagle of Israel, the triangle, the eye of Jehova, the thirteen letters of the device, stars of the halo, arrows, olive branches and steps of the unfinished pyramid. This money is certainly Jewish! This dollar is only valid if signed. This dollar has paid for the Jewish war. The only message the Anglo-Americans are able to address to us is--will the dollar be enough to compensate us for the sorrows caused by the Jewish war? Money has no smell, but the Jew has one!"

Germany was not the only nation using facsimiles of bank notes in its psywar operations. The following comments appeared in the March, 1964 issue of "The Falling Leaf"--a quarterly publication of the England-based Psychological Warfare Society:

"I have been told by an ex-RAF pilot that on one occasion he had to sign for several parcels as they were being loaded on his aircraft. Over the target, the parcels were opened and found to contain piles of German money. The pilot cannot recall the value of the money, but it was most certainly the 50-reichpfennig notes for the German army. These notes were worthless to civilians, being used by the

military in canteens and in the barracks. The money was not a pure facsimile though, since the reverse side had four verses of political propaganda, indicating the source and proving their lack of value."

There were other attempts in addition. the British dropped a quantity of forged Japanese ten dollar occupation banknotes over Malaya during 1944. These notes carried the following message: "Japanese money and Japan will be finished soon." The United States forces liberating the Philippines dropped captured 10-peso notes with an overprinted message, "The co-prosperity sphere: what is it worth?"

With the sudden invasion of South Korea by Communist forces in June of 1950, propoganda money was once again used. The United Nations forces dropped imitation bills with inscriptions in English, Korean and Chinese. These were mostly in the form of safe conduct passes. One of the bills carried the following message: "Attention UN soldiers. This certificate guarantees good treatment to any Chinese or North Korean soldier desiring to cease fighting. Take this man to your nearest officer and treat him as an honorable prisoner of war. Mark V. Clark, Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Forces."

Since the end of World War II, many anti-Communist leaflets have been sent to eastern Europe by balloon. These items often contained a facsimile of a Russian 100 ruble note on the front and a propaganda message in Russian on the back. These were meant for East Germany at first, but when the balloons caught a good wind they often floated all the way to Poland, and possible Russia. These items are supposed to have their origin in private anti-Communist organizations such as The American Crusade for Freedom, but who can say for sure?

There have also been reports of 20-mark notes being dropped over eastern Europe with the propaganda message, "Comrades! All money circulated begins and ends in Moscow. Because of this, protest notes are coming, and our bank notes are going. We must say goodbye to them before we have time to hear them rustle in our pay envelopes. Through the help of our Soviet friends the east-mark value has come to a standstill where swindle is unavoidable. How easy the appearance can lie, and this bank note as well. It is not worth more than sound and smoke."

The United States in conjunction with Vietnamese officials was dropping money-like leaflets over North Vietnam with the following message: "Participate in the three readys-- ready to stop invasion in the south advocated by the Worker's party; ready to get back the rice that the Worker's party traded with the Chinese Communists for weapons; ready to refuse all misfortunes that the Worker's party compels the population to suffer in order to wage an aggressive war in the south." I imagine the Worker's Party is another name for the Communist party in North Vietnam. A rose by any other name?

\$

BUYING — SELLING. U.S. CURRENCY. Top prices for your notes. Send your list and prices. — Large, small, fractional, obsolete, confederate. Send 28— stamps for my price list. DICK MARK — PMCM 1144, Box 315R, Oak Ridge, TN 37830.

I WOULD LIKE TO BUY OR TRADE FOR THE FOLLOWING \$1 FRNs.
() Indicates Number of Notes Wanted.

1963 B-A(10), B-C(2), D-B(4), D*(10), F-A(40), F*(10),
H*(25), K-A(35), L-A(45), L*(55).
1963A B-A(60), B-B(10), B-D(30), B-F(50), B-G(30),
B*(35), G-B(10), G-G(10), H*(35), I-A(20), I*(5),
Any H(20), L*(15).
1963B B*(25), Any E(20), Any G(25), J-C(25), Any L(20),
L*(20).
1969 A-A(10), C*(15), D*(5), E-C(10), G-A(5), G-B(15),
G-D(15), H-A(40), H*(15), K*(5), L-B(10).
1969A B*(10), C*(10), C-A(20), E-D(20), F*(5), J*(5),
L-C(5), L*(30).
1969B B*(10), C-B(45), E*(35), F-B(10), G-A(10), H-A(25),
H*(15).
1969C F-C(35), H-A(25), J-B(35), K-B(35), L*(50)
1969D A*(40), F*(10), F-D(10), Any G(10), H*(15),
Any H(15), Any K(10), L*(15).
1974 B*(15), Any C(10), C*(25), E*(5), E-D(5), I*(5)
1976(\$2) E*(10), F*(20), G*(20), H*(20), I*(10), J*(20),
L*(20).
1977A 100*'s each district except J.

If You Would Like To Sell Wholesale or Trade Any of the above —
Drop Me a Line. I Have Abundant Trading Material Except Above.

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P.M.C.M. - 342; A.N.A. - LM - 813; S.P.M.C. - 2153

WANTED: CU \$1 Note with serial number 09221978. JIM LUND-PMCM 1573, Rt. 7, Box 726, Alexandria, MN 56308.	WANTED: Needed to complete collection \$2.00 1976 Star notes from H and L Districts. Prefer eleven notes in sequence with O thru O ending serial numbers. NEWELL A. SHERMAN—PMCM 1089, P.O. Box 251, Middletown, PA 17057.
NATIONAL BANK NOTES WANTED Will buy or trade for Nationals from all states. DALE ENNIS, Box 14, Coaigatu, OK 74538.	WANTED: 1977-A Star Notes. 00-District-77 ends Buy or Trade. Also other notes write. ROY J. BLANKENSHIP—PMCM 1389, 2334 Kemper Le. #5, Cincinnati, OH 45206.
WANT TO BUY: Any series or prefix or suffix of siver certificate with serial number 00012345 or 00123456. WILLIAM F. REULBACH—PMCM 195, P.O. Box 8937, Strongsville, OH 44136.	FOR SALE: English, Scottish, Jersey, Guernsey, Canada, Falkland Isle, New Zealand & Australia bank notes. All unc. Please write for price & your wants by country. JOSEPH J. NEWMAN—PMCM LM1, McDonnell Tower, Apt. 5, 24400 Civic Center Dr., Southfield, MI 48034.
CORRECTION: Mar-Jun 1980 issue p.14: ACC to ALL. TRADING: All 1977-A blocks, stars as released for my district 12 as released. J. COLLINS—PMCM 1318, P.O. Box 392, Newbury Park, CA 91320.	FOR SALE: \$10 and \$20 Chicago FRN circulated sets: 1934, A,B,C,D. Ten notes for \$160 (\$150 face!). Also O'Donnell listed serials: 1928, 1929, 1934 FRN and FRBN, five \$10's and five \$20's. All for \$160 (\$150 face!) Please add \$1.50 for Pstg. DOUG MURRAY—PMCM 1492, P.O. Box 2, Portage, MI 49081.
WANTED: 1862 \$1 Legal Tenders: ANY series 284, and Series 2-151 WITHOUT the monogram and Series 235-283 WITH it. REV. FRANK H. HUTCHINS—PMCM 425, 295 N. Broadway, Yonkers, NY 10701.	WANTED: ACC 1977-A blocks and stars as released for Distict 12. J. COLLINS—PMCM 1318, P.O. Box 392, Newbury Park, CA 91320.
WANTED: 1914 Federal Reserve Note Stars: \$5-H*; \$10-F*, H*; \$20-E*, H*, I*; \$50-H*, \$100-H*. Send description and price. Phone (901) 754-6118 eve. MIKE CRABB—PMCM 904, Box 17871, Memphis TN 38117.	WANTED: CU \$1 Note with serial number 09221978. JIM LUND, Rt. 7, Box 726, Alexandria, MN 56308.
WANTED: Any U.S. Notes that are counterfeit or large size notes that have been altered to pass as a higher denomination note. WILLIS E. KARNER JR. —PMCM 1452, 621 Charraway Road, Baltimore, MD 21229.	WANTED: Any 77 and 77-A notes ending in 92, alos 77-DO/C, HO/B, and IO/*. R.B. COOK—PMCM 1830, R.R. 1, Box 209, Mayfield, KY 42066.
FOR SALE: Offset error notes. 77 series. F40471942F, F40471946F and F40471950F. Unc. Appraised at \$100 each. CLYDE S. BENSEY—PMCM 1531, P.O. Box 457, Hariman, TN 37748.	WANTED: 00 District 77 ends for all 1977-A notes. Buy or trade. R. J. BLANKENSHIP—PMCM 1389, 2334 Kemper Le #5, Cincinnati, OH 45206.
FOR TRADE: My two unc. (not geld) one Germany and one Austria even trade for your two. I only have 10 trades. TIM FLEMING—PMCM 1413, 627 W. Lockwood Ave., Webster Groves, MO 63119.	TRADE my \$5 1963 Dillion CU for your \$5 Dillion CU, regular or star block. Have many other miscellaneous trades. All letters answered. MICHAEL ROBELIN—PMCM 1231, P.O. Box 138, Commack, NY 11725.